ANY THREATH, MOREOUS CANDARY

PEN PICTURE OF THE PRISONER.

The Battle of the Chemical Schools-Dr. Aiken's Autecco ents-Professor Ne-Cultoch Interviewed.

THE SAD STORY OF HARRY WHARTON.

What the Girl Dedricks Thinks Upon Mrs. Wharton's Guilt-Mr. Van Ness Wants To Be Let Alone.

The Excitement at Baltimore and Annapolis.

The New Year's morning, which will bring bright ars. Wharton, the alleged poisoner, but enforced attendance upon the Court, where she must six from ten o'clock till three, hearing the crossescribe her jail and its surroundings on this last ay of the year:—A yellow brick addice, strated the caves overnanging the pavement-

is a gaunt, sleep-roofed, three story building, an additional story and a half in the gable. barron. At the side of the jail is a yellow k wall with a wooden wicket in it, on which is sign, "Prison Yard." The door of the jail is in ng, low-bred warden appears in shirt sleeves, hes of his drey shirt protrudes below the vest. He are hard common shoes, unblacked, no collar, and sain on his face is of a greasy sallow, which instales of inward and outward uncleanliness. If to the jail at odd times you will find this the white and black whelps who squeeze their posed melodious sounds and thus while parelled warden, who conveys the impres

which, if she committed them, would give To this old jail the former pet of society severy afternoon in a little old cab drawn by of the jail until she reaches when, turning to the right, she hall of the second story and enters the this prison, several in a cell, for habitual drunkng and petty crimes, vagrancy not the ast frequent. These near associates the woman ust apprehend; the bloated faces of the inebriates lost to good social impulses or restraintss and mean white women who have never the last at the State capital is, perhaps, as ing inquisitiveness of vagrants, theves and peace-breakers, who never arose to the dignity of crime or descended to the deception of decent pov-erty. To this squalid jail one of the most approved favorities of Baltimore society must repair every afternoon, and who can tell what sensations come to her refined spirit at the loathsome contact with these village pangers, whose gaping wonder is, if possible, even more disgusting than their palpable losts.

these village paupers, whose gaping wonder is, if possible, even more disgusting than their palpable losts.

Mas. WHARTON'S CELL

is about twelve feet square, whitewashed, the floor covered with a red figured ingrain carpet; two windows, opening upon a suburban street, down which she must ride every day to reach this home, and at the end of the room, opposite the door of entrance, is a small, varnished manifel picce, supporting a clock and confronted by a common sincetiron light stove. On the left of the room, opposite the windows, is a common pine wardrobe, stained, a table, on which the daily meals are taken, and a washstand of the cottage sort, decorated with a plain porceiam basin and pitcher. The bed stands in a corner opposite the wardrobe and behind the door as it opens, and it is covered with a cheap, white coveriid. Between the windows is a cottage bureau, on which are some few articles placed by the daughter to Ireshen up the condition of the jail, and beneath the bureau is a stand, whereon there is an occasions bodquet and one of her daughter's worked pincushions, besides a goblet and pitcher, and when your correspondent entered the room a jar of jelly stood upon this table, with plates and silver spoon and some of the appurtanances of the prisoner. Since these women are out of the room it looks to be a rough jailer's apartment. The iroo hars of the windows predominate in the mind's eye and darken the otherwise light and cherrill appearance of the piace, but when the prisoner herself enters the door and it is shut behind her her visitors and attorneys assure me it becomes invested with an atmosphere of taste and refinement. Then the dark veils which cover both the woman indicted and the daughter, who voluntarily shares the indictment, are withdrawn, and we appear to see two quiet nouschoid creatures, endowing with their tastes and dignifying by their grief this reserved apartment which, in all the history of the jail, has known its highest social commendation within the past month. Strong as the prej

welve of her peers. A friend of hers said to me on Saturday:—
"It is impossible to reason with Mrs. Wharton on the question of newspaper folks. When the first fury was aroused against her the newspapers of Saturnore printed whatever them swere in the minds of a few persons against her, and these suggestions growing by the malevolence of supposed friends and gossip carriers, finally gave her such a terribus fright that the mention of a newspaper mame in her prosence fills her with apprehension. One of the Baltimore papers, wishing to viewith its neighbors in debating the current topic, added to the startling character of reports concerning her, and then scores of other amostious journais rushed in, and the woman, by a series of hints, was surrounded by prejudices, which, being imparted to the public mind, finally entered the arena of discussion, and when once there those who had said merely idle things against a found taemseives put on the defensive, and it became a matter of pride in them to assess her gailty he more. Then came Rip Van Winkle enjoyed for the years the monopoly of scientific key or the contents.

guilt which might be supposed. Since his a telease, but faiced skin; a good forchead, and such a small face in the lower parts as caff to seen in the current engraving of Beatrice Cenci; and her weeds are those of an ordinary mother's and widow's.

lacks that decided expression, and, white sorrowing and sympathetic, cannot be said to show the mexpressible grief which never entirely quits the mother's face. Mrs. Whatron has not a proud face; no signs of vanity or spirit figure int. It is simply a face sunken, worn, colorless, and never crossed by the variable lights of alternate feelings, but submitting to the desing which has come, and quietly, but incisively analyzing what can be done point by point to meet the apparently staggering weight of circumstantial evidence pressing upon her. From the test of human nature, elastic human mind appears to be capable of assuming any position which it either voluntarily takes or which it must assume without anticipation, and this woman shows it with all her grief. She keeps up attention. Life is still sweet, although the social benefits are ruthlessly swept from its surroundings. In her cell, as in the court room, she generally sits bolt upright, thinking over the day's proceedings, item by item, and her lawyers subject her to a re-examination every day to deduce the impression which the evidence has made upon her, and to see what she has to say in answer. It is qualist to see in the woman whose life has been passed in generally seeking the good opinion of her equals, how even in this extremity she refules to avail herself of points which finish at once release the lury and public opinion from further consideration of inese innouted crimes. It can be said without feat that before her trial ane never betaryed her mission with the proposition was refused to a particle of the demagogue can be found in his woman, nor in her daughter who supports her, nor in the few Riends she keeps, nor in the dignition of inese innouted continues and uptilited carts, and by the depot of the i

GO TO BALTIMORE RVERY NIGHT

washington. About hair the people interested in the trial

Of the Parthmore Every Night.

The Legislature meets next week, and then the town with be full and the trial will be very fascinating to the political camp lollowers. There are two hotels in Annapolis, the City and the Maryland, both moderately fall. It is reputed to be the best place in the country for terrapin, and one of the town restaurants emjoys the reputation of affording the very best in Maryland. The Governor of the State, Odin Bowie, whose four years are just expiring, lives in an elegant brick mansion, which cost \$150,000, within a few rods of the Court House, and which was richly furnised at the expense of the State, He and his successor, W. Pinkney Whyte, appear frequently at the trial. Governor Bowie is a red-faced, grey-haired, chubby, agreeable man. Whyte is a quiet, lawyer-like, student sort of a man.

IN A SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW this trial is not only remarkable for the conflicts of keen wits among the doctors and enemists, and for the monument of evidence which it seems likely to leave and which will be quoted in succeeding times in similar cases of attributed poisoning, but also shows the power of human passions and vanity among learned men when their rival institutions and theories clash. There is not only a woman on trial, but an institution—ihe Maryland University of Baltimore—to which its appended a school of fair antiquity and former repute, but now somewhat decrept and not gaining much in importance. It railies around Dr. Aiken, its chemist. Aiken is either the most uniorituate, the most abused or the most ignorant chemist now in public life. He is, to look upon, a large-eyed, steepy old man, with a torown wig, spectacles and long, sowing white beard, something between Rip Van Winkie and Gideon Weiles, if either of these distinguished sleepers could have weigned 200 pounds; on profoundly good terms with himself, looked up to for many years in the reverent atmosphere of Baltimore as the greatest chemist ance Davy or Brewster.

in the Middle States. The new school of physicians say he is

A FRAUD AND AN IGNORAMUS.

When Dr. Schappe was convicted of poisoning Miss Steinnecke the medical wite of Baltimore were either affectedly or earnestly indignant that such testimony as Aixen's should have condemned a man to death. They made no issue as to whether Schappe was good or bad, but decried Aixen's so-called tests, and the scientific sprints of the country supported them, so that Schappe was never hanged, but still languistics in prison at Carlisle. The medicals of Baltimore cite against Aixen the case of a man who, about two years ago, was accused of poisoning his uncle, having been concerned in an intigue with his uncle's wife. This precoclous lover was known to have bought arsenic at several places, and the feeling in his own neighborhood was so strong against him that the case was transferred to the adjoining county of Cecil. Dr. Aiken was called into the case by lawyers Thomas and Stump. Thomas burst a bloodvessel while the case was still pending, and died. Stump put Aiken on the stand, who swore he had found arsenic positively in the dead man's stomach. Stump put Aiken on the stand, who swore he had found arsenic positively in the dead man's stomach. Stump put Aiken on the stand, who swore he had found arsenic positively in the dead man's stomach. Stump but Aiken conceided it to be among the best. Stump then asked him the amount of arsenic found in the founcing of the deceased man. Aiken replied, giving some infinitesimal fraction. The lawyer fold him to danswer in terms which the jury could appreciate, and said:

"Mr. Aiken, how much does any of those particles of dest blowing out there weight?"

some infinitesimal fraction. The lawyer told him to answer in terms which the jury could appreciate, and said:—
"Mr. Alken, how much does any of those particles of dust blowing out there weigh?"
Alken is said to have replied that it would weigh about one two-thousandth part of a grain; that his balances could weight that small quantity, and that such corresponded to the amount in the stomach, Lawyer Stump then quicily turned to Taylor's book, where it said that four grains at least must be relied upon to produce death by poison, and then, without further argument, he rested his case. The jury acquitted. There are probably no medical practitioners in the world with a keener sense of professional delicary than in the bouth, and Baltimore cas come to be the social headquariers of these dectors. They appear to have resolved to break up thus farce of Alken's administering life and death through his suppositious medical skill. Dr. Alken has, perhaps, carned the dislike of his confreres by inordinate pulning of whiskey, canned tomatoes and apple cider in the advertising prints. Alken is rather a hard load to carry, but when he became an issue the Maryland University, either from chivalry or interest, shouldered his cause. Mr. P. E. Williams, Ketchum's prescribing physician, is said to be a graduate of this school. He has, at any rate, construed the slepace to be a parting any attack.

others, begging them to explode this old Baltimore chap, who poisons his neighbors' dogs for experiment's sake, and thinks that every

Handing acultived by and a straw. On the defence has been so much absorbed on this trist that for forty hours he took no sleep and subsisted entirely on apple today and a straw. On the other hand, the devotees of the Maryland University—Doctors Chew, Mills and Donaldson—appear to be as much interested in the trial. If Alken be exploded there is an apprehension that this school will suffer, I have no disposition to take part in these quarrels, but may give the current report that Dr. Donalisson unduly prolonged his testimony with medical disquisition, while Chemist Tonry was completing his examination. It is also said that Dr. Williams has changed his statement as to General Ketchum's case, interpolating extracts from the medical books to substantiate his tre-tment which did not originally appear. It is further said that these doctors for the prosecution, contrary to decency, relused to rest their case upon Alken's analysis, but expeditiously despached to washington, under authority from Knott, of Saltimore, state Attorney, and took up for the second time parts of Ketchum's stomach to submit them to a further test, thus showing under each supposed the university named above, appeared from time to time in a fugitive manner before Tonry, while the inter was experimenting, and gave suggestions, hints and directions which would have been more effective had they not been so wild. Unhapply these doctors cannot be put on trial, and, white there may be considerable exception made to our ventilation of these facts, it does not belong to the local newspaper pre-s of Maryland to answer their, which originally indicted this woman and which should be giad to give ner the little chance not apparently for the first time dawning. The boiders spirit among the physicians of Baltimore, who was merical inspector-in-cidef of Lee's army quring the war. He not only does not believe that General becaum

APPARENTLY UOLY COINCIDENCES.

With about thirty thousand dolars still in the hands of herself and daughter we should this woman have put herself under the gallows to get rid of a small obligation, no more, inoeed, than \$2,400. Her daughter has testified that she alone possessed \$15,000. The two had meditated going to Europe a series of their very good accusation of the contract of their very good accusation of the most natural transaction between a mail monetary transaction between a widow and her most intainate friend and guardian, the human imagination has construed a poisoning case out of every death that ever nappened in the household, and when we analyze this public opinion it will be found to have been begotien of the professional price of General Ketchum's physician, who would rather be vindicated the inoughtless scandal of a few women and the ignorant reseminent of some of General Ketchum's relatives and connections.

"It is not enough," said this informant, "to see the jury acquit Mrs. Whatton of poisoning; her social standing she has never forfeited. Not one act can be produced to show her unwomanly in any social transaction. Her very hospitality has redunded upon her feed. Her money will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; away to the last penny to defend the social will be swep; and to defend the social will be swep; and poor and afflicted enough to met the hearts of all in that society which, with crue instability, deserted her and swelled the tide of such unfounded accusation."

"The srow of young Harry Whatton, which he had already heart defended the such as a large, fine-looking, but defended the family will be said the sw

"He mixed the pinnet that made ar. van Nessiek!"

"His own wife and her sister."
"Did he think Mrs. Wharton poisoned him?"
"No, sir. Hong after he was sick and well again his wife's sister came to the nouse, and even after Mrs. Wharton's address wrote her letters of sympashy, but they found how the teeling was going, I suppose, and got over on that side."
"I didn't think him a very good kind of a man, sir."

"I didn't think him a very good kind of a man, sir."

This girl has removed to Philadelphia. She came on to testify at Mrs. Wharton's expense, und it is a curious instance of the fact that public charities are often perverted by mere prejudice to find that the State of Maryland refuses to meet any of the expenses of this defendant, whereas in the late McKaig trial all the expenses of the prisoner for witnesses were met, atthough of his guitt of the act of murder there was no dispute. Some of these witnesses have been summoned from distant States, and the scientific men particularly have to be well emeriained.

The Young Man, Yan NESS, alleged to have been also poisoned at Mrs. Wharton's, is going about his business as usual and may be seen daily at Alexander Brown's bank, the same bank where Mrs. Wharton's accounts were kept. That lady's fortune which she brought to Major Wharton is said to be exagerated, probably no more than thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Van Ness took the pains to call upon the HERALD's writer at Annapolis and say—

"I beg of you fot to make me conspicuous in this trial. If is very painful and embarrassing to me. The matter has assumed such a shape now that I wish to say nothing on either side."

"Do you presume that you were really poisoned at Mrs. Wharton's:"

"Do you presume that you were really poisoned at Mrs. Wharton's:"

"Do you think they will not try Mrs. Wharton on the charge of administering poison to you?"

"I am told not, sir."

Van Ness is a space, rather effeminate young man, with a mustache, blue eyes and brown hair. His wife appears to be an excitable person, and she and Mrs. Hutton, who is a good-looking woman of thirty or more, figure as the mixers of the enumerous married sisters was a very frequent guest at Mrs. Wharton's.

The HERALD writer called at the room of Propresson more the man, was engaged in conversa-

The Herald writer called at the room of PROFESSOR WCULLOCH, at the Maryland Hotel, on Saturday. The Professor, who is a diddent man, was engaged in conversation with several other chemists upon the scientific evidence adduced in the case. He received as cordiality and courteously invited us to a seat, and upon suggesting the object of our visit, said, "I shall be very glad to give you any facts I can, as the Herald has always treated this case in a fair and impartial manner.

"I see, Professor, that you have taken a stand that rather upsets the theory of Dr. Aiken and Professor Tonry."

feasor Tonry."

"Yes, sir; I do not see how it would be possible for any expert to agree with them."

"Then you do not regard this analysis as proving anything?"

"Certainly, I do not. The analysis of Mr. Aiken was worth nothing whatever, and the results obtained by Professor Tonry were equally fallocous."

feesor Alken were given him by the agents he used to develop peason acting upon the medicines given General Ketchum by his attending physician—yellow jessamine and chloral—and that Professor Toury's evidences of poison were undoubtedly the results of the impurities of the chemicals he used, and were too insignificant for any purpose,"
"Professor, how came you to be summoned as a witness in this case?"
His answer was:—"Well, the Washington and Lee College contains a good many pupils from Baitimore, and Mr. Thomas, one of the lawyers for the defence, thought that public opinion would be appeased if among others he consuited the Professor of Chemistry. I received official copies of Mr. Alken's analysis of the contents of Ketolium's stomach and of the sediment in Van Ness' and milk punch. I was assured that his tests were insumficient, and it occurred to me that, perhaps, the organic matter in Dr. Williams' prescription might have responded to the tests Alkea employed and produced matter similar to the combinations of antimony. I therefore experimented with yellow jessamine and chloral after the portion of Alken's tests, and the results were what you saw in Court yesterlay. Communicating these results to Attorney Thomas I was summoned here."

"What is your estimate of Dr. Alken?"

Answers—"He is an antiquated old chemist, good enough in his day porhaps, but he has been made very much out of in Baltimore, and has had his own way there many years. He has not kept himself posted in the new developments of chemistry, and thinks the old process infailible. In the matter of a human being's life he is entirely unworthy to be cited as the final authority, this conceit and pretending and pride of opinion make him, in fact, a dangerous man in such important cases. The medical reaernity throughout the country were justly indignant in the Schoeppe case that a man's life should be put in jeopardy by such evidence as this, and I apprehend that this case will make what may be called a new departure! in chemical testing the profes

was offered us to engage in conversation with PROPESSOR TONSY, who was returning from the uppleasant scenes of the pastiew days, during which his chemical ability had been so severely criticised. We found him a pleasant young man, ready in conversation and on the whole very intelligent. He seemed to feel quite sensitively the position in which he had been placed by the testimony of those entirent chemical experts, who had declared his experiments worthless, and probably did not converse with that themey that he would otherwise have done in answer to our question. As to the results of his analysis he said:—

"I believe my conclusions were correct, and no amount of evidence our change my opinion."

"Then you believe that General Retchum died of poison?"

poison?"
"Yes, sir. I do know that I found antimony in
the abdominal organs of General Ketchank." "Then may I suppose that you believe Mrs. Whar-ton guity?"
"Not by any means. On the contrary, I think it quite as probable that the boison came from an

SCIENCE AND STOMACHS.

The Wharton Trial as Seen Through Professional Spectacles.

Opinions of Metropolitan Chemists on the Maryland Professors.

Aiken's and Tonry's Analyses of General Ketchum's Stomach a Disgrace to American Science-What Professors Draper and Doremus Have to Say-The Stephens Trial and How the Poison Was Discovered in the Body of the Murdered Woman.

The very extraordinary and interesting trial for urder by poison now in progress at Annapolis, d., curious as it is in many aspects, is of much importance to medical men, and particularly to those who have made the study of chemistry a men, claiming to have special knowledge of the properties of poisonous metals and poisonous sub-stances not metals, should manifest so much ignoperfectly amazing to ordinary people. And it is dence of such chemists an accused person may be ropbed of its vengeance. Therefore the conflict of scientific opinion in the Wnarton trial excites

With the view of ascertaining the opinions of some of our eminent metropolitan chemists as to

suspected of being impregnated with poison a reporter of the Herald was despatched on an "interviewing" tour. He first tried to find Professor John W. Draper, President of the Medical University, but that gentleman was out of town. He then visited the house of Professor John C. Draper , in Lexington avenue. The Professor was a home and invited the reporter into his office. In answer to a question he said that he had read some the HERALD, but that be did not care to express any opinion upon it.

evidence of Professors Tonry and Aiken extraordinary, to say the least?"

"I have a somewhat similar case on hand now, and, judging from my own experiments. I must say that I consider the analyses of Professors Tonry and Alken quite inadequate in a case of life and

"What is your estimate of the value of Professor McCulloch's evidence?"

"I agree with Professor McCulloch for the most part, though it seems to me he never saw zine at a pure state filled with antimony and arsenic. As for Professor Alken, I consider his "ESTS UTTRALY WORTHLESS."

The reportor desired to ask whether the fact of General Ketchum being dosed with culoral and lessamine might, from the chemical action of the system itself, give evidence of the presence of tartaric emetic or antimony; whether the tests applied by Professor Alken demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt the existence of tartaric emetic in the stomach, and whether hydrochoric acid, used as a test, is ordinarily so charged with impurities of the nature of antimony or arsenic as to require special analysis itself before being used for that purpose; but the Professor contented himself with the general replies above given.

reporter with his accustomed courtest, and a conversation ensued as a matter of course.

"Professor," asked the reporter, "have you read the evidence in the Wharton trial as published in the Heraldy?"

"What do you think, sir, of the analyses of Professors Aiken and Tonry?"

"I hardly think it proper in a matter of so great importance to give an opinion on a newspaper report. You see it is difficult for non-scientific men to report such evidence correctly, a letter added or omitted making the widest difference sometimes in the value of a scientific report. I was once made to say that I had used a China teacup in an important experiment before a public audience, when, in fact, the vessel used was something entirely different. And, indeed, even supposing that the report is entirely correct, and it no donut is, I doubt the propriety of my giving an opiation in the case just now. This I may say, though, that—judging from the renor's in the Herald—the analyses made by Professors Aiken and Tonry are

A DISGRACE TO AMBRICAN SCIENCE."

"Then, sir, you think that the three tests made by Dr. Aiken were inadequate?"

"Wait; what were the tests?"

The reporter produced a copy of the Herald and read from the evidence as follows:—

First, that a liquid supposed to contain antimony shall give with suphweited hydrogen, or with sulphide of ammonium, an orange-red precipitale; second, that this orange-red precipitale be souted in hydrochioric acid; third, that that solution in hydrochioric acid; third, that that solution in hydrochioric acid; third, that that solution in hydrochioric acid third, that that solution in hydrochioric acid; thrid, that that solution in hydrochioric acid; thrid, that that solution in hydrochioric acid; thrid, that that solution in hydrochioric acid; if dropped into water, shall give a white precipitate.

"Most certainly they were insufficient and absurd. This will also apply to Professor Tonry's analysis."

The tearned Professor then proceeded to explain the proper way of making analyses, and latimate

Case.

The following is an extract from the report of

the Professor in the Stephens case, which bears particularly on the case of General Ketchum:—

particularly on the case of General Ketchum:—

City and County of New York, ss:—R. Ogden
Doremus, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that
he is Professor of Chemisiry in the New York
Medical College and in the New York College of
Pharmacy; that by order of Coroner Connery he has
made a series of toxological examinations of the
remains of Mrs. Sophia Stephens, with the following
resuits:—

On Priday, September 24, 1858, deponent was
present, with his assistant, Dr. Adam Zenker, at the
post-mortem conducted by Dr. James R. Wood, at
the dead house, Believue Hospital.

As a full report of this examination has been presented to the Coroner's Jory by Dr. Wood, a repettion is, perhaps, unnecessary, in connection with
the chemical testimony. The stomach was tied at
the cardiac and pyloric extremities, and with the
duodenum, a portion of the liver, with the gall,
bladder and kidneys, placed in a new and carefully
cleansed jar. The other abdominal viscers, portions
of the right lung and of the brain, were also placed
in clean glass vessels and removed to deponent's
private laboratory.

The stomach, which was in a remarkable state of
preservation, was found to contain a small quantity

amination.

The deponent would here state that had he been called upon to decide at this stage of the analysis as to the presence of a poison, he would have been mable to have presented the toroner and jury with testimony of a positive character.

With the assistance of Drs. Zenker and B. E. Budd, the soft tissues, which were in a remarkable state of preservation, were dissected from the skeleton, and examined by several different chemical processes.

processes.

To illustrate the methods employed, and to affore the Coroner and jury an opportunity to judge of their nature, and of the time requisite for the performance of the operations, aeponent begs leave to detail two of the analysis;—

PROCESS NO. 1.

About ten pounds of muscular and adprove tissues from the remains of the deceased were placed in a new, clean, and capacions porcelain cruciole, acted upon by strong sulphuric acid and heat for thirty, three hours, the mass being stirred every few moments with a porcelain spatula. When it had assumed a pasty condition, one-taird was removed for a second chemical operation. The remainder was heated to dryness. During the last twelve hours deponent and his assistants alternated in the incessant stirring of the mass. The whole operation was most nauseating and disgusting. The blact powder was heated over a water bath, with attong nitric and hydrochioric acids to dryness, then with hot distilled water, and filtered. The filtered findic was then introduced into the hydrogen spparatus, and afforded the black, metallic-looking stains constained in tubes marked VI. and VII.

FROCESS NO. 2.

Four pounds four ounces muscular and adhoes

About eight ounces of a light pink colored liquid distilled over into the receiver, which was reserved for examination.

One sait of the contents of the retort was treated, with chiorine and sulphurous acid gases, evaporated, and tested in the hydrogen apparatus for five hours—producing a faint dark metallic stain, marked VIII.

The portion remaining in the retort was heated again, and clorate of potassa was gradually, in small quantities, added, this was faitered, and pure wasned surphurous acid gas passed through it for three hours, annul it was completely saturated.

It was warmed over a water oath to exper the excess of sulphurous acid.

Fure wasned sulphuretted hydrogen gas was passed through the inquid for sixteen hours, producing a yellow precipitace; this was allowed to subside during eighteen hours.

The greater part of the inquid was decanted, and the precipitate poured on a small filter (of Swedish paper), and repeatedly washed with warm distilled water.

The precipitate and filter were dried in a water bath, placed in a porce am crucible, and digested with pure intric acid.

The acid was neutralized with pure carbonate of soda, and evaporated to drynes in a water bath. The contents of the crucible were lused over a gas furnace till the organic matter was burnt and a clear, coloriess liquid obtained.

The nitric and nitrous acids were expelled by pure sulphuric acid, and the remaining saits dispenses

furnace till the organic matter was burnt and a ciear, coloriess liquid obtained.

The nitric and nitrous acids were expelled by pure sulphurle acid, and the remaining saits dissolved in a smail quality of distilled water.

An apparatus for generating pure and dry hydrogen gas was prepared, and attached to a glass tube three leet in length, so coiled that two lect of it were heated red hot over a gas furnace.

In other cases two or more of these coils were united, thus enabling the operator to increase the heated surface ad abbitum, thereby insuring the complete decomposition of any compounds of hydrogen.

To test the purity of the hydrogen it was passed through the red not coil for an hour and a haif. No stain was produced on the cool portion of the tabe beyond where the heat was applied.

The zinc and sulphuric acid employed were thus known to be pure (they had been previously and repeatedly examined for several hours.)

Balmost immed ately after the introduction of the suspected liquid obtained from the muscles as described, and which was reduced to hair an ounce, a dark stain, with a metalic lustre, resembing arsenic, appeared beyond the heated class coil; this wass allowed to accuminate for two hours.

On introducing a bubble or two of air through the hydrogen apparatus, a slight exidation of the metali occurred, and the characteristic garilic odor of burning arsenic was distinctly recognized.

The hydrogen apparatus was removed, and the arrangement for passing pure and dry oxysen gas was applied at the opposite end of the glass tube.

The colled portion was continued at a red heat, lest on cooling it might fracture.

A gentle stream of oxygen was passed through the tube and the greater portion of the dark stain was gradually volatilized by the heat from a spirit lamp.

About the eighth of the metallic stain was reserved for exhibition in tube marked IX.

the tube and the greater portion of the dark stains was gradually volatilized by the heat from a spirit lamp.

About the eighth of the metallic stain was reserved for exhibition, in tube marked IX.

The vaporized arsenic, mingling with the oxygen at a red heat as it was urged through the coil, was converted into arsenious acid, which appeared as a winte deposit on the cool tube beyond the heated coil.

The tube and stain were removed and heated with a few drops of distilled water in a new and clean test tube.

The white deposit dissolved completely.

One portion of the solution gave a yellow precipitate with ammonio-nitrate of silver, which dissolved in excess of ammonia; another judded a green precipitate. With ammonio-nitrate of silver, which dissolved in access of ammonia; another judded a green precipitate. With ammonio-nitrate of silver, which dissolved in addition of ammonia; and the third and remaining portion afforded a yellow precipitate with sulphuragied hydrogen when actualized with hydrochioric acid.

A part of this precipitate was dissolved in ammonia and the remainder reserved for exhib. John in tube marked X.

Hence, arsenic was present, because of its affording the following distinguishing tests, which, combined, cannot be imitated by any other known substance:

Ist. Because of the black, metallic-looking stain,

. 1st. Because of the black, metallic-looking stain,

. 1st. Because of the black, metallicity which.
2d. Volatilized by heat,
3d. Oxidized into arsenious acid, as recognized by its garlic odor,
4th. By its white appearance,
5th. By its solubility in hot water,
6th. By its yellow precipitate, with ammenio6th. By its yellow precipitate, with ammenio7th. By its discoving in excess of ammonia,
7th. By its green precipitate with ammonio-sulphate of copper, which,
9th. Dissolved in ammonia,
10th. By its yellow precipitate with sulphuretted
bydrogen and hydrochloric acid,
11th. insoluble in excess of hydrochloric acid,
12th. Soluble in ammonia.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

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